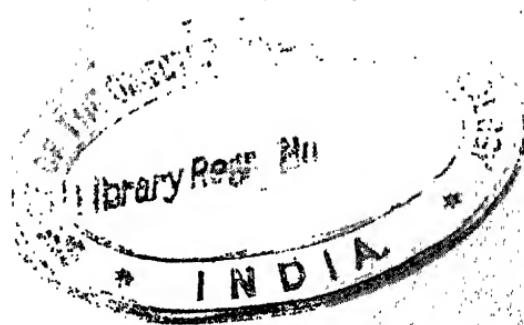


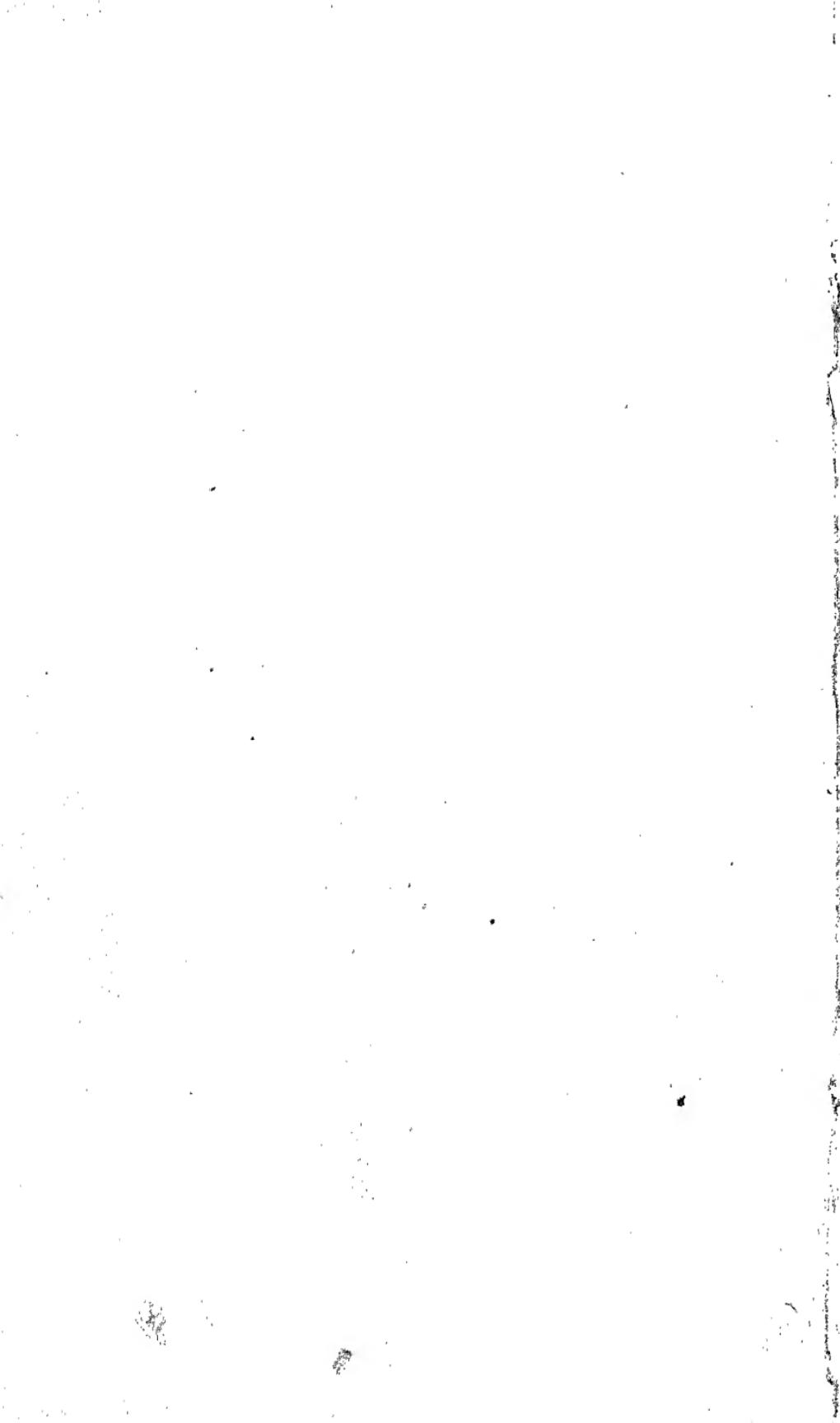
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REPORT

OF

FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

AND

BALANCE SHEET.

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Egypt Exploration Fund.

Report of Fourth Annual General Meeting.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND was held on Wednesday, December 8th, 1886, in the Theatre of the Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, London, by kind permission of the Managers.

Professor C. T. Newton, C.B., Vice-President, was voted into the Chair. There were also present: Miss Amelia B. Edwards, LL.D., Hon. Secretary; Hellier Gosselin, Esq., Secretary; General Sir Charles Wilson, K.C.B.; Sir John Fowler, K.C.M.G.; the Right Hon. Sir W. H. Gregory, K.C.M.G.; E. A. Bond, Esq., C.B.; Mr. Le Page Renouf, Keeper of the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, British Museum; Mr. A. S. Murray, Keeper of the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum; Mr. R. S. Poole, LL.D., Keeper of the Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum; Professor Percy Gardner, Litt. D.; Professor Hayter Lewis; Mr. E. Maunde Thompson, Keeper of the Department of MSS.; Mr. William Fowler; Mr. J. S. Cotton; J. Hilton, Esq., F.S.A.; the Rev. R. M. Blakiston; Mr. Theodore Bent; Mr. D. Parrish, &c., &c.

The following were unable to be present, and letters expressing their regret were read by Mr. H. Gosselin, Secretary; Vice-President Professor G. Maspero, who had been invited to take the Chair, but who was engaged in the delivery of a lecture at the Collège de France; Major-General

Sir F. J. Goldsmid, C.B., K.C.M.G.; the Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor; the Rev. Canon Liddon, D.D.; Hermann Weber, Esq., M.D.; and E. Gilbertson, Esq., Hon. Treasurer of the Fund.

The proceedings were opened by the CHAIRMAN, who announced that Professor G. Maspero, Member of the Institute of France and late Director-General of the Museums of Egypt, had been elected a Vice-President of the Fund; and that J. S. Cotton, Esq., Professor Hayter Lewis, and Hellier Gosselin, Esq., had been elected Members of the Committee. The following had also been elected Honorary Local Secretaries for their respective districts: Miss Booth, Hon. Local Secretary for Macclesfield; Aquila Dodgson, Esq., Hon. Local Secretary for Ashton-under-Lyne; J. W. Hayes, Esq., Hon. Local Secretary for Enniscorthy, Ireland; H. S. Perry, Esq., Hon. Local Secretary for Cork, Ireland; G. H. Pope, Esq., Hon. Local Secretary for Bristol and Clifton; the Rev. H. G. Tomkins, M.A., Hon. Local Secretary for Weston-super-Mare; the Rev. Daniel McLean, B.D., Hon. Local Secretary for Alloa, N.B.

The Chairman then read a set of Thirty-two RULES, which had been prepared in order to define the objects of the Fund and to regulate the conduct of business; the objects of the Fund being:

1. To organise excavations in Egypt, with a view to further elucidation of the History and Arts of Ancient Egypt, and to the illustration of the Old Testament narrative, in so far as it has to do with Egypt and the Egyptians; also to explore sites connected with early Greek History, or with the Antiquities of the Coptic Church, in their connection with Egypt.
2. To publish, periodically, descriptions of the sites explored and excavated, and of the antiquities brought to light.
3. To ensure the preservation of such antiquities by presenting them to Museums and similar public institutions.

This programme, and the Rules* by which it is followed, were put to the vote, and passed unanimously.

The following list of the ten retiring Members of the Committee was next read: The Rev. Professor Sayce; Professor Terrien de la Couperie; the Right Hon. Sir W. H. Gregory; H. Villiers Stuart, Esq.; R. S. Poole, Esq.; R. P. Pullan, Esq.; W. Fowler, Esq.; E. M. Thompson, Esq.; Sir John Fowler; and Stanley Lane-Poole, Esq.

The Chairman proposed that these gentlemen be re-elected, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The Chairman proposed that J. Hilton, Esq., F.S.A., and the Rev. R. M. Blakiston, M.A., should be elected Honorary Auditors for the year 1886-7. These gentlemen were elected unanimously.

The Chairman then made a brief statement, informing the meeting that an arrangement had been made whereby the partial use of a Committee-room had been engaged for the purposes of the Fund, at No. 17 Oxford Mansion, Oxford Circus; also that a couple of store-rooms, for the safe keeping of antiquities, &c., had been hired in the same building. The services of Mr. H. Gosselin had been secured as Secretary. These arrangements, which were brought to a successful issue by the kindness of the Royal Archaeological Institute, were necessitated by the increased, and rapidly increasing, business of the Fund, which was largely extended during the past year.

Miss AMELIA B. EDWARDS (Hon. Secretary) then announced the completion of the "Fowler Fund." This special fund was founded in 1883 by Mr. William Fowler, who offered a challenge of £50, provided that nineteen other donors could be found to give the same sum. After remaining stationary for many months at £900, the Fowler Fund, Miss Edwards was proud to say, had been completed by a lady; the nineteenth donor being her ever generous and valued friend, Mrs. James

* Copies of the Rules can be had on application to the Secretary, at the Offices of the Fund, 17 Oxford Mansion, Oxford Circus, W.

Hopgood, who had sent a cheque for £50. Mr. Fowler had now paid in the final donation, completing £1,000. Miss Edwards also stated that an American lady, Miss Catherine L. Wolfe of New York, the munificent founder of the recent American Babylonian expedition, had generously sent a donation of £200 for the general purposes of the Fund.

The CHAIRMAN expressed his regret that Mr. Gilbertson, the able Honorary Treasurer of the Fund, was unable to attend the meeting in person. He therefore called upon the Secretary, Mr. H. Gosselin, to read Mr. Gilbertson's Financial Report for the past year.

Mr. GOSSELIN accordingly read

THE HON. TREASURER'S FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR 1885-6.

Notwithstanding the financial depression during the past year, both in this country and in the United States, I am glad to report that, thanks to the great exertions of the Honorary Secretaries, and of Mr. Winslow, the Honorary Treasurer for America, the position and the resources of the Fund have not suffered.

The total receipts for the year 1885-6 were £2,160 5s. 2d., which includes £300 for the Fowler Fund, £307 18s. for the Student Fund, and £73 8s. 2d. for publications sold.

The expenditure was £1,786 11s. 2d., of which £1,236 12s. 9d. was for work done in Egypt; £187 6s. 3d., the cost of Mr. Petrie's *Tanis* No. 1; and £203 1s. 9d. paid on account of the Student Fund.

During the past year, the Fowler Fund of £1,000 has been completed, the Honorary Secretary for Australia, Mr. Josiah Mullens, making a second donation of £50. Of this sum, £460 16s. 11d. has already been expended at Tanis, £539 3s. 1d. remaining available for further explorations.

Our position will perhaps be made more clear by comparing the financial results of the two years 1884-5 and 1885-6.

In the former year, we received from America £546 from about 300 subscribers, while in 1885-6 the amount received was £600 from 407 subscribers, making a total of £1,419 14s. 4d. received from the United States during the three years. Miss Wolfe's very liberal donation of £200, through Miss Edwards, arrived after the accounts were closed for the year.

From other quarters we received £596 4s. in subscriptions and donations during 1884-5, excluding contributions to the Student Fund; whereas in 1885-6 they amounted to £1,178 11s. 9d.

As regards our available assets at the close of the two years, the comparison stands thus:

On July 31st, 1885, our Cash Balance, deducting the Student Fund, was £1,611 18s. 9d.; at the same date in 1886 it was £1,880 16s. 6d.

Since the accounts were closed on July 31st, we have received, as stated above, a donation of £200 from Miss Wolfe; and, on the other hand, we have paid £276 for the publication of Mr. Petrie's *Naukratis*. We have also closed the Student Account.

Our available Balance at the present date (November 12th) is, deducting the amount to the credit of Mr. Petrie's account, £1,933 8s. 2d., of which £539 3s. 1d. belongs to the Fowler Fund.

Last year, at the same date, our nett Balance was £1,812 8s., of which £489 3s. 1d. belonged to the Fowler Fund. Our Balance for general purposes is therefore £1,394 now, against £1,323 last year; we have, in addition, the sum still available from the Fowler Fund.

It is upon these two amounts of £1,394 and £539 that your Budget must be framed for the coming season in Egypt, and for the publications for the year 1886-7.

In response to the Chairman's invitation, Mr. ERNEST A. GARDNER then gave a brief *vivâ voce* account of the results of the last season's excavations on the site of Naukratis.

Having already delivered a lecture* upon this subject on the 6th of last July, in the same place and before the same audience, Mr. Gardner said that he would now say but a few words on the second season's work, which had been carried on at Naukratis from the beginning of December to the end of March. In the ancient town itself, two more of the five temples mentioned by ancient authors were discovered—those dedicated to Hera and to Aphrodite. As the Hellenion and the temple of Apollo were found last year, only one still remained to be identified. This season the remains of the temple of the Dioscuri were discovered in the temenos, identified previously by means of inscriptions. But the most important site was the temenos of Aphrodite, where were found not only three temples of various dates built one above another, but also a very great quantity of statuettes, and of fragments of painted pottery. These objects, many of which were inscribed by the dedicators, dated almost entirely from the sixth century B.C., and supplied important information as to early Greek art and handicraft. The cemetery of the ancient town had also in part been excavated, and the contents of a large number of graves recovered, chiefly vases, mirrors, and terra-cotta ornaments from wooden coffins.

Some interesting objects, discovered in the course of the above excavations, were on the table, and were shown by Mr. Gardner in illustration of his remarks on the arts and handicrafts of Naukratis.

In the absence of Mr. F. LLEWELLYN GRIFFITH, who was on his way out to Egypt, Mr. J. S. COTTON next read portions of the following report:

* Mr. E. A. Gardner's lecture on "Naukratis," delivered before the subscribers to the Egypt Exploration Fund, in the Theatre of the Royal Institution, on July 6th, 1886 (Special Meeting), is printed at the end of the present report.

MR. F. LL. GRIFFITH'S REPORT ON
TELL NEBESHEH AND TELL GEMAYEMI.

As Mr. Petrie has already presented the Fund with a full report, and as my work was done principally under his directions, I need not detain the meeting with a long account of the work of last season.

Arriving in Egypt before the middle of December, I stayed until the end of the month, with Mr. Petrie and Mr. Gardner, at Naukratis.

I have nothing to report of that time, except the discovery at Kom-el-Hisn (a considerable mound six miles south of Naukratis) of a temple dedicated to the Lady of the city of "Amu," or "the palm trees."

Several years ago, a copy of the famous decree of Rosetta was found at Kom-el-Hisn, and secured for Boulak. The spot in which it was discovered is the site of a temple enclosure—in it lie four monuments of Rameses II., which, after being disinterred, have been rolling and sliding in the excavations of the Sebakhin* for several years. When I visited them, two had already been reburied in the dust and rubbish, and would perhaps soon have been forgotten.

The temple enclosure measures 70 by 130 yards. Two statues of Rameses II., in granite and sandstone, lie at the entrance. Two groups—one seated, the other standing—of the king with a goddess at his side are near the centre, having perhaps originally flanked the doorway of the temple. One of these was seen in 1884 by Mr. Petrie, during the tour in which he discovered Naukratis. The figures are all over life-size. The last two are unfortunately broken off at the waist.

The goddess who accompanies the king is a form of

* "Sebakhin," *i.e.* diggers of *Sebakh*, a nitrous mould used for manure.

Sekhet, or Hathor, who, according to the texts published by M. Naville from the Tombs of the Kings at Thebes, executed the wrath of Ra upon the guilty world. She is called at Kom-el-Hisn sometimes Sekhet, sometimes Hathor, "Lady of the City of Palm Trees;" and she bears in one place the compound name of Sekhet-Hathor, with a like title.

She was the principal deity worshipped in the IIId. Nome of Lower Egypt; and until a rival claim is set up by another mound, we must suppose Kom-el-Hisn to be the site of "Pa-nebt-Amu," "residence of the mistress of the City of Palm Trees," which, in the geographical list at Edfoo, is the capital of the Libyan Nome.

After a fortnight spent in Cairo, I rejoined Mr. Petrie at Nebesheh, in the middle of January.

On the first of March, I attacked a site three miles away called Gemayemi, and worked out a small enclosure which had been occupied, after the destruction of the temple, or chapel, that it had been built to contain, by workers in stone, bronze, and glass. In a panic, they had abandoned their workshops, carrying with them their tools and valuables. But their stock-in-trade was not all of it portable. They possessed, amongst other things, a great basalt bowl, a huge pottery bin, and a number of breakable plaster casts, which the sculptors used as models. To save these from destruction, they buried them deep in the clean sand, which formed the basis on which the pavement of the old temple had been laid.

But they were overweighted even by their valuables, and a number of unfinished pieces of work had to be put into a linen wrapper, and buried also. There they remained unclaimed for 2000 years; and I found, in little heaps, figures of gods, panels of inlaid glass, bronze hinges and capitals of a shrine of Ptah, with the god himself and all the fittings; hooks, nails, and rods of bronze. Two scale-pans, waiting to be pierced, were lying nested inside a lamp-reflector, and close to them was a beautiful statuette of Isis 16 inches high, in fine steatite, now in the Boulak Museum.

The traces of glass working were numerous. In the foundation of a room in the enclosure were found moulds of limestone and earthenware. They were the very ones that had formed the bars and hieroglyphics of coloured glass which decorated the panels. Waste pieces of blue glass lay about, and also some bars of mosaic from which tiny square sections could be cut, each with the perfect representation of a vulture on a star, or flower, in the centre. One of these was already incised with a diamond point. There can be no doubt that here at least was a native glass factory. We also found moulds at Nebesheh and at Kantara.

The excavations at Gemayemi added two sets of foundation-deposits, from the temple and the gateway, to those already known.

There is a great variety in all these deposits; and while there is always a resemblance between them, there is not a single object that is found throughout the series. There were no inscribed plaques at Gemayemi to tell us the date; but I found a set of model implements—a hoe, trowel, and chisel.

I will now ask you to turn your thoughts to the desert isthmus which separates the Gulf of Suez from the Mediterranean. By that isthmus lay two routes from Africa to Asia; from Egypt into Syria. The one which M. Naville has proved to have been followed by the Israelites in the Exodus lay along a valley fertilized by a canal which led into the desert from the centre of the Eastern border of the Delta.

But it is to the other that I would now draw your attention. Along it the Pharaohs led their armies to the conquest of Syria. It skirted the Delta nearly to the sea coast; but in order to avoid the marshes of Pelusium, it struck into the desert at Defenneh, and made a straight line for El Arish—the first town on the Syrian frontier. Leaving Defenneh ten miles in the rear, it crossed a narrow point where it was closely hemmed in by the marshes on the North and by lake Balah on the South. Here was the frontier of Egypt. Beyond it lay

Arabia. The Pharaohs of the XIXth dynasty cut a canal to unite the chain of lakes, and built a strong fortress lying on either bank, to defend the bridge over the canal.

As the great frontier fortress of Egypt on the East, it was not only put under the especial protection of the God of the frontier-district, Horus of Mesen, but it was adorned with two beautiful monuments of sandstone ; namely, inscribed pedestals, on each of which was perched the war-god's emblem—the sharp-clawed hawk guarding the approach to Egypt on either hand, and ready to tear the Asiatic invader with his talons.

These pedestals, set up in the so-called “House of Horus” by Seti I. and Rameses II. in memory of the first Rameses, are now the only remaining relics of the famous fort which, under the successors of Rameses II. and till after the reduction of Syria to the condition of a province, retained some of its importance. It must then have been utterly destroyed, and the site abandoned for many centuries. When the Pharaohs of the XXVIth dynasty again paid attention to the frontier defence of Egypt, the growing importance of the sea trade directed them especially to Pelusium. The strong camp of Defenneh was then established only ten miles away, being easily provisioned, and capable of pouring forth an armed host at a day's notice for the defence of any point threatened by an enemy.

At length, late in the Ptolemaic dynasty, this desert spot was again tenanted, and, instead of a mere fortress, a considerable town settlement was made there. Under the name of Sile, or Sella, it enjoyed an existence of several hundred years.

The Syrian caravans had been diverted to Pelusium ; but Sella lay on the important road between the Mediterranean at Pelusium and the Red Sea at Clysma, and it was still a frontier station, and was garrisoned by an ala of auxiliary cavalry.

Diocletian and Maximian dedicated the camp to their

patron gods—Jupiter, Hercules, and Victory; but after the Arab conquest, it was again abandoned.

Such is the history of “Pa-khetmu,” or “T’al” (Zal), the fortress of the desert land of “T’al,” as it was called in the time of the XIXth dynasty—a name which became Sile, or Sella, in Roman times.

The modern name of the mound is “Tell-Abou-Seif,” *i.e.* “the Mound of the Father of the Sword.”

The most important monument at this place has long been known, and I discovered no fresh hieroglyphic records. I believe, however, that the inscriptions of one of the two pedestals have not yet been published. My excavations produced chiefly negative results. They showed that not a scrap of early building remained; the only traces of early occupation being the two pedestals before mentioned. Perhaps the original fort stood not quite on the same spot as the Roman camp, and the hawks may have been transported some one or two miles eastward to adorn it. Perhaps the new builders cleared the ground of the ruins before they began to rebuild. All that can be said now is, that Roman and late Ptolemaic walls were found in all directions at a slight depth, resting upon the clean sand, and that the earliest antiquities excavated were coins of the latest Ptolemies.

I found in front of one of the pedestals a recumbent lion, roughly carved in soft limestone, the work of these later builders.

It seems probable that these monuments may mark, or may have come from, the site of the city of “T’al,” capital of the XIVth Nome of Lower Egypt, a city which should have a continuous history from at least the time of the XVIIth dynasty.

I cannot conclude without expressing my deep obligations to Mr. Petrie for so freely opening to me the rich stores of method and experience which his unrivalled skill has accumulated.

The Chairman next invited Miss AMELIA B. EDWARDS (Hon. Secretary) to read Mr. W. M. Flinders Petrie's Report for the past season, Mr. Petrie having left England.

Miss EDWARDS informed the meeting that, to the great regret of the Committee, Mr. Petrie's very valuable services were, at all events for awhile, no longer at the disposal of the Egypt Exploration Fund.

Miss EDWARDS then read Mr. Petrie's Report.

MR. W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE'S REPORT FOR 1885-6.

In rendering a report of the results of last season's work in Egypt, it will perhaps be the clearest and most direct way to state the results of each month's work successively.

The first month was spent at Naukratis, about which I need say little, as Mr. Gardner has already reported his results, which include my own work during this time. I had the satisfaction of uncovering the remains of the temple of the Dioscuri, in the temenos which I had before attributed to them. This building was of mud brick, frescoed over with patterns in bright red and blue. The front was westwards, and had four pillars, two engaged with the antæ of the side wall, and two free between them. I found many more dedications here, and worked out the place, and remains of the temple, before I left. Beside this, some pieces of fine painted Naukratis ware were brought to us, and on tracing their source I found a bed of such pottery. Soon, portions of dedications to Aphrodite were found in it; and on looking carefully over all the buildings around, I concluded that but one of them—which I had planned last year—could represent the temple. Digging around and in this site confirmed the view, and beds of the painted Naukratis ware were found, containing tens of thousands of pieces. This work was

steadily developing, when I had the pleasure of handing it to Mr. Gardner's critical care, which was so well rewarded. Besides these temples, I found a continuation of the roadway to the Panhellenion, with more pieces of marble rams, and the greater part of a large sphinx in red granite. This had unfortunately lost the head, and was broken in three parts; probably it was of Ptolemaic work, as it had no inscriptions. Of the cemetery, which Mr. Gardner happily found at once in the spot to which our enquiries directed us, and other points of Mr. Gardner's discoveries, it is not needful for me to say anything, as a fuller account has already been rendered, and as they did not form any part of my month's work. It was a great satisfaction to me to be able to leave Naukratis in such able hands as Mr. Gardner's.

In the second month I settled at Nebesheh with Mr. Griffith, and at once found the temenos of the temple, the wall of which, though level with the present surface, can be traced by the herbage. We began clearing the site around the remains of the great monolithic granite shrine, and at last found the foundation bed and some blocks of the temple in which it stood. This site yielded us three monuments, all naming the city of Am, the capital of the XIXth Nome of Lower Egypt, thus fixing the position of both the city and the Nome. Several blocks of granite with remains of sculptures were found, and the thrones of a pair of seated statues of Usertesen III. Beside these, we discovered the lower part of the statue of the goddess Uatí, to whom the temple was dedicated; it had probably come out of the great shrine. A remarkable column, bearing a kneeling figure of Meren-ptah and a hawk, was found some distance before the pylon. The cemetery was considerably opened up; dozens of tombs being cleared out, supplying some interesting coffins and shabti of the XXth dynasty, a series of spear-heads belonging to Cypriote mercenaries, innumerable shabti of the XXVIth dynasty, and a large sarcophagus with inscription referring to the city of Am.

In the third month we found the foundations of the pylon of the temenos, with a black granite sphinx and fragments of a fellow sphinx; while the cemetery was still further cleared. I then left for a tent expedition in the Delta to explore new sites. The first to be visited was Tell Ferain, and there I found a great city extending about a mile, its mounds over thirty feet high, and with a large and massive temenos, such as is found at Tanis or Bubastis. It was clearly a city of the first rank, and is still visible for many miles around. This was the spot to which a study of Ptolemy's geography directed me as being the lost city of Buto: everything seen of the place agrees to this; there is no rival site possible, and the name clearly lingers in the Arab village of Ubtu at the foot of the mounds.

My expedition was continued into the fourth month, visiting many sites never examined before, some of which promise well for future work. On my return, it appeared that Mr. Griffith had been very successful in carrying on the work. At the pylon he had reached a colossus of Ramessu^{*} II., carved in black granite, and he afterwards found fragments of the fellow statue. In the cemetery he had cleared out a large tomb, which we had begun before I left, and found in it three sarcophagi, one of them of fine polished basalt, and each inscribed with the name and titles of officials of the city of Am. And he had then left for some days to clear the site of a temple at Gamayemi, near Nebesheh; in this he proved very successful, finding remains of a splendid wooden shrine, which had been inlaid with glass figures, portions of another shrine, and many lesser objects. On returning to Nebesheh I attacked the corners of the temple site, and obtained the sets of foundation deposits, consisting of plaques of different metals and stones, many of them inscribed by Aahmes of the XXVIth dynasty, thus showing the age of the building. With these was a large quantity of pottery models of vases. I also followed up a clue that I had seen before,

* Otherwise Rameses.

and found the site of a larger and older temple in the middle of the same temenos. This was finally traced out by Mr. Griffith; but unhappily the corner deposits are too far under the water to be reached. I then made surveys of the temples, cemetery, and town, before leaving.

The fifth month I began by going to Tell Defenneh with about forty of my people from Nebesheh. Defenneh is seventeen miles east of Nebesheh, in the middle of the desert between the Delta and the Suez Canal. Everything but water had to be fetched at the least twelve miles; yet I had as many as seventy people working there and living under the bushes around my tent. No soldiers, police, guards, or sheykhhs were needed in the place; my community behaved irreproachably, and I never heard even a squabble between the people. So soon as I arrived, I went to look at a reddened mound in the middle of the plain, and found that it was a large brick building of the XXVIth dynasty, or earlier, which had been burnt. This my men told me was called "The Palace of the Jew's Daughter," which at once recalled the flight of the Jewish refugees with the king's daughters to Tahpanhes. Everything confirmed this connection; the palace, or *Kasr*, proved to be the central fort of the great camp of the Karian and Ionian mercenaries, founded by Psamtik I.*; and the pavement before the entry of Pharaoh's house, mentioned by Jeremiah, seems to be identical with a large pavement opposite the doorway of the fort. The whole of the fort was cleared out; but nothing remained of the high buildings except the substructures. In the offices around the palace, on the ground level, many objects were found; and in two chambers in particular a great quantity of fragments of painted Greek vases. These appear to have been partly made at Defenneh, and partly imported; and they are dated by the discovery of sealings of wine jars bearing the kings' names being mixed with

* Greek: Psammetichus.

them. A part of a great sandstone stela, probably of Psamtik I., was also found standing on the plain.

The sixth month was occupied in finishing clearing the palace and surrounding chambers. Beneath each corner of the palace-fort I took out a set of foundation deposits, of various metals and stones, all inscribed with the name of Psamtik I.; and beneath one corner were the bones of an ox sacrificed in the ceremonies of foundation, along with a large corn-grinder and other objects.

The enclosure wall of the camp—now level with the ground—was also traced; and much of the area of the camp was cleared on the surface, yielding many objects of interest, such as iron arrowheads, arms, tools, weights, a silver bowl, and a gold handle of a tray. The enormous quantity of weights found here, and in the neighbourhood, is one of the most striking points: about two thousand were collected while I stayed there, mostly small weights, such as would have been used by jewellers. An unusual amount of scraps of gold jewellery were found here also. I then packed up all the collections, and left Defenneh, otherwise Tahpanhes or Daphnæ, just six months from leaving England.

The general results of the Defenneh work are of double interest—Jewish and Greek. The Jewish connection we now see to have been with a Greek settlement, which therefore throws back the beginning of the Hellenisation of the Jews to before their captivity. This fort, on the high road down into Egypt, would be the natural city of refuge to all Jews who fled during the successive Assyrian invasions; and here they lived almost entirely with Greeks. The interest of finding the only Egyptian building specifically named in the Old Testament is unique, and this is increased by the fact that its arrangement explains a special description given by Jeremiah. The Greek interest of the place is very great, particularly as coming just after Naukratis has been found. The contrasts and comparisons are most valuable; and the more so, as the residence of the Greeks at Defenneh is

historically limited to just one century. Among the results of my whole season, four stand out above the rest: first, the temple of Aphrodite at Naukratis; second, the finding of Buto; third, the finding of the capital of the XIXth nome, the city of Am; and fourth, the uncovering of the history of Tahpanhes, and its fort—Pharaoh's house—together with the Greek camp, which was their first settlement in Egypt.

I much regret that it does not seem likely, under the present circumstances, that I shall carry out another such season's work for the Fund. It has been a very great pleasure to me to be able to make such returns as I have to the subscribers from the sites which they have enabled me to excavate.

Miss EDWARDS, as Honorary Secretary of the Fund, next read her own Report, briefly reviewing the work of the last season, and sketching the plan of operations for 1886-7.

MISS AMELIA B. EDWARDS'S REPORT,
1885-6, 1886-7.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Meeting each season at the waning time of year, we are like a party of travellers who linger awhile on the top of a mountain pass, to survey the twofold landscape. On the one side, they look back upon the plains and valleys they are leaving behind; on the other, they look forward to "fresh woods and pastures new." It is somewhat difficult, perhaps, to imagine a mountain pass in the Delta of the Nile; but if you can accomplish that mental feat, I will ask you first to cast a backward glance over the ground which we have traversed since this time last year—to note, on the far eastern horizon, the mounds of Naukratis, and in the near west the mounds of Nebesheh, Gemayemi, Defennch

and Kantara. At Naukratis we have seen Mr. Ernest Gardner excavating the primitive temples of Aphrodite. At Nebesheh, the ancient Egyptian city of "Am," we left Mr. Petrie and Mr. Griffith working upon a site rich in relics of periods ranging from the twelfth dynasty to the twenty-sixth. Travelling thence to Gemayemi, we found Mr. Griffith unearthing some most exquisite specimens of ancient Egyptian handicraft, and at Kantara discovering important historical remains of Roman times. Last of all, at Defenneh —the Tahpanhes of the Bible—we note, on the edge of the desert where it borders upon the salt shallows of Lake Menzāleh, the picturesque encampment of Mr. Petrie, and the scattered mounds and calcined ruins of that historic palace-fort which is best known to us, in the words of the prophet Jeremiah, as "Pharaoh's house in Tahpanhes."

Such is the retrospect, rich in associations, and equally rich in results—results of which most of you, I trust, have already seen a first instalment at Oxford Mansion some three months ago. That exhibition, I may remind you, represented only a portion of the smaller objects discovered in the course of the season; the larger antiquities, consisting of sarcophagi, sphinxes, statues, and the like, are yet *in situ*, awaiting removal.

And now, if you please, we will turn our eyes in the opposite direction, and survey the ground which is to be the scene of our coming campaign. The course of the Sweetwater Canal from Cairo to the Wady Tūmilāt, the fertile pasture lands between Zagazig and Tell-el-Kebir, the caravan route from Kantara to Farama, lie mapped out before you. With part of this ground you are already familiar. You visited Tell-el-Maskhuta, in the Wady Tūmilāt, in 1883, and the country lying between Belbeis and Fakús in 1885. Your next journey will be undertaken with the same objects, and under the same leadership. The name of the discoverer of Pithom, the "treasure-city," and Goshen, the capital town of the old Scriptural region, is

identified with the quest of the route of the Exodus; and we all know how deeply Mr. Naville is interested in the solution of that most difficult and important problem of ancient history. Three great Biblical sites, be it remembered, have been discovered by the instrumentality of the Egypt Exploration Fund—Pithom, Goshen, Tahpanhes; and for two out of the three we have to thank Mr. Naville. Those two—Pithom and Goshen—are, I need scarcely say, of incalculably high importance, inasmuch as they determine a host of side issues, and establish upon an unquestionable basis the historical accuracy of a substantial part of the Pentateuch..

I should ill represent the modest and temperate spirit in which Mr. Naville is prepared to continue these explorations were I to indulge in prophecies and promises. But as he has already determined not only the first halting-place of the great mixed multitude, but also—as I, for one, fully believe—the starting-point of their journey, the site of Rameses; so, without being unduly sanguine, I think we may reasonably hope that the discovery of some other stage upon the line of that famous march may again reward his labours. We know, at all events, that whatever learning, patience, and insight can do, will surely be done.

I should also add that, in accepting the invitation of the Committee, Mr. Naville has acted with extreme generosity and delicacy, offering to work for us upon terms which will barely cover his personal expenses, if they do so much, and stating that unless some very promising site should present itself, he will make exploration rather than excavation the object of his expedition. Thus, ladies and gentlemen, the sums which you have placed at our disposal will in no case be unprofitably expended.

Mr. Griffith, I am glad to say, will accompany Mr. Naville. Mr. Griffith, who has now had two years' experience of Egypt, is, as you know, a very promising scholar. He has won golden opinions from Mr. Naville and Mr.

Le Page Renouf for the correctness of his translations of many difficult Egyptian inscriptions. He is also a good archæologist; and although he has not himself drawn attention to the fact, I am anxious to point out to you that, by his discovery of the glass factory at Gemayemi, he has established the soundness of Professor Maspero's opinion on an important archæological matter—namely, that the beautiful objects in variegated glass which are found so abundantly in Egypt are not importations from Phenicia, but the products of a native industry.

Another Englishman—Mr. Cowan—will also be attached to the coming season's expedition; a gentleman who has had much experience of Egypt and of the management of native labourers, and whose services will be very valuable to Mr. Naville and Mr. Griffith.

This, ladies and gentlemen, is the programme which we have the honour to place before you for 1886-7.

I should add that Mr. Petrie's Memoir on Nebesheh and Defenneh, with chapters by Mr. Griffith on Gemayemi and Kantara, is in our hands, and will be illustrated by some fifty plates. We have also received the MS. of Mr. Naville's "Goshen," with designs for the plates exquisitely drawn by Madame Naville. We shall do our best to push these important works through the press as quickly as time and means may permit; and we believe that they will materially enhance the reputation which we have already acquired for the production of valuable and beautiful books.

The CHAIRMAN moved a vote of thanks to Miss Edwards. at the close of her address.

Donations of Antiquities.

The donations of antiquities discovered during the past season were then proceeded with.

Mr. WILLIAM FOWLER, rising to propose a donation of important and valuable antiquities from Naukratis, Nebesheh,

Gemayemi, and Defenneh, to the British Museum, expressed his satisfaction that the special fund originated by himself was now completed. For his own part, he might say that the longer the work of the Egypt Exploration Fund went on, the more interest he took in it; and he did not doubt that others must feel about it as he did. He considered the Biblical identifications accomplished by the agency of the Fund —Pithom, Goshen, Tahpanhes—to be of the highest value and importance.

Professor HAYTER LEWIS, F.S.A., seconded Mr. FOWLER's motion, and described some of the objects exhibited by the Fund this season at Oxford Mansion,* dwelling especially upon the exquisite workmanship of a very beautiful amulet discovered at Defenneh, consisting of a golden statuette of Mentu, the Egyptian war-god, contained in a small silver shrine, for suspension round the neck of the wearer. Very beautiful also were the glass mosaics of the shrine of Ptah; while a massive gold handle, apparently of a tray, of an elegant lotos pattern, found in the ruins of the palace-fort at Defenneh, was a remarkable and unique specimen of ancient Egyptian plate.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. LE PAGE RENOUF, Keeper of the Department of Oriental Antiquities, British Museum, accepted, and returned thanks for, the Egyptian objects conveyed in the foregoing donation.

Mr. A. S. MURRAY, Keeper of the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum, accepted, and returned thanks for, the objects from Naukratis conveyed in the same donation.

Mr. E. A. BOND, C.B., Principal Librarian, British Museum, observed that there was really nothing for the

* These objects, most of which are now in the British Museum, were on view at Oxford Mansion, with many hundreds of other antiquities from Defenneh, Nebesheh, and Naukratis, during part of August and September, 1886. An electrotype copy of the gold handle may be purchased from Mr. Ready, British Museum.

Librarian to say, coming after the Keepers of the Oriental and the Greek and Roman Departments. He was glad, however, to take this opportunity of acknowledging how largely the British Museum was indebted to the Egypt Exploration Fund. The Trustees had no funds for purposes of excavation, and but for the annual donations of the Egypt Exploration Fund, the Egyptian collections would be practically at a standstill in these departments. Though unable to render assistance directly to these enterprises, Mr. Bond observed that the Museum might, however, be said to have done so indirectly through the services of one of its ablest officers; and the Society owed a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Poole, who, as one of the Honorary Secretaries, had been a chief founder and principal director of the Fund. Mr. Bond remarked in conclusion that the Egypt Exploration Fund, while engaged in these researches and excavations, was also rendering another great service to science by training young students,—a movement which would eventually lead to the formation of an English school of Egyptology.

Mr. R. S. POOLE, D.C.L., LL.D., &c., next proposed a donation of antiquities from Naukratis, Nebesheh, Gemayemi, and Defenneh, to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, U.S.A.; and certain other donations from the same sites to the Museums of Bath, Berlin, Brighton, Bristol, Bolton, Birmingham, Cambridge, Charterhouse School, College of Surgeons (London), Edinburgh, Harrow School, Liverpool, Montreal (Canada), Oxford, Rochester (U.S.A.), Sheffield, Sydney (N.S.W.), St. Albans, University College (London), York, and to the Pharmaceutical Museum (London). Touching the donation to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, U.S.A., Mr. Poole rejoiced to say that it was a really splendid donation, but little inferior to that which had just been voted to the British Museum; and that it therefore worthily represented the gratitude with which the Committee of the Fund recognised the rare generosity of the American subscribers—a generosity which was equalled by the trust which

they had from first to last unhesitatingly reposed in their English brethren. Not only had they (the American subscribers) placed large sums of money at the disposal of the Executive in this country, but they had done so with absolute reliance upon English good faith and fair dealing, and without hampering their contributions by any conditions whatever. In return for such generosity and such warm sympathy, it was impossible to do too much.

Mr. POOLE's motion was seconded by T. H. BAYLIS, Esq., Q.C., who expressed his satisfaction that Harrow School, endeared to his own boyish recollections, was included in the list for donations of antiquities.

The foregoing donations were then put to the vote, and carried unanimously.

In the absence of the American Minister, the CHAIRMAN called upon Miss EDWARDS (Hon. Secretary) to respond for the United States of America, and also for the foreign and provincial museums.

Miss EDWARDS corroborated Mr. R. S. Poole's estimate of the value of the donation to the Boston Museum, and was rejoiced to have this opportunity of again assuring the American subscribers of the cordiality with which their English fellow-workers appreciated their confidence and responded to their friendship.

The following vote of thanks to Mr. WILLIAM FOWLER was proposed, in an interesting speech, by General Sir CHAS. WILSON, K.C.B., in the course of which, besides paying a just tribute to Mr. Naville as a scholar and discoverer, he pointed out the difference between the ancient and present levels of the Isthmus of Suez, and touched upon the Route of the Exodus:

Resolution:—"That the thanks of this meeting are due to Mr. William Fowler for his public-spirited conduct in affording such substantial aid to the Egypt Exploration Fund."

Mr. J. S. COTTON seconded the resolution, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Fowler having left the room, the Secretary was instructed to forward him a copy of the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN next moved a vote of thanks to Mr. R. S. POOLE on his retirement from the duties of Hon. Secretary, an office which he had held since the first beginning of the Egypt Exploration Fund, of which Fund he was one of the founders, and to which, much to the injury of his health, he had for three years and a half devoted the whole of his leisure. The CHAIRMAN proposed that, in recognition of Mr. POOLE's distinguished services, he be elected a Vice-President of the Fund.

The vote was seconded by Miss EDWARDS, and carried unanimously.

Mr. POOLE, in returning thanks, said that he accepted this honour solely in the hope of being useful to the Fund, and with a view to lightening the labours of Mr. Newton, whose constant and unwearied attention to the business of the Fund, and long practical experience as an excavator, had been of the greatest value. He should otherwise have preferred to remain a simple member of the Committee.

A vote of thanks to Mr. W. M. Flinders Petrie for his great and valuable services was next proposed by the CHAIRMAN, and seconded by Mr. POOLE, in terms of the highest appreciation. Mr. Poole dwelt with emphasis on the untiring energy and the great unselfishness with which Mr. Petrie had worked for the Fund, and characterised his admirable method as a striking instance of the new departure in the art of scientific excavation.

The proceedings then closed with a vote of thanks to the Managers of the Royal Institution for their hospitality in allowing the use of the Theatre for the purposes of the meeting, proposed by the CHAIRMAN, and seconded by Mr. MAUNDE THOMPSON; and with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Professor HAYTER LEWIS, and seconded by Mr. R. S. POOLE.

MR. ERNEST A. GARDNER'S

Lecture

ON

NAUKRATIS.

READ BEFORE A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE
SUBSCRIBERS TO

The Egypt Exploration Fund,

JULY 6th, 1886.



MR. E. A. GARDNER'S LECTURE ON
NAUKRATIS.
(SECOND SEASON, 1885-6.)

Last Autumn Mr. Petrie gave in this room an account of his discovery of the Greek colony of Naukratis, and of the first season's work upon its site. Since it now falls to my lot to continue that account, I feel some explanation to be necessary: Mr. Petrie left to me not only a site which he had been the first to discover, and on which his plans had greatly simplified the work of excavation, but also a staff of overseers and workmen so well disciplined that it was a comparatively easy task for one quite inexperienced in such work to manage and direct them. Last year the workmen had been taught by him the way in which their digging must be carried on; and though constant supervision was of course necessary, it was not so difficult as the supervision of quite untrained hands. He had also attached to his service a set of overseers whose intelligence and fidelity I found to be of the greatest help to me during the three months I had sole charge of the excavations. It must also be added that Mr. Petrie accompanied me to Naukratis this season, and superintended in person the first three weeks of excavation upon the site, not leaving until he had seen all departments of the work in operation. If I do not dwell more in detail upon this acknowledgment, it is because I feel that it would be superfluous to do so before those who have heard the account of his last year's work, and know the success that has again attended him this season in his later explorations.

In judging of the progress made in the work at Naukratis, one can hardly begin better than by recalling to mind the words of Herodotus. He speaks first of the Hellenion, or Great Temenos, a sanctuary common to many of the cities that founded the colony; then he goes on to say: "and separately the *Æginetans* of themselves dedicated a temenos to Zeus; so also did the Samians to Hera, and the Milesians

to Apollo." Athenæus too, in a passage to which we shall have occasion to recur, speaks of the ancient temple of Aphrodite. Of the five sacred foundations mentioned by Herodotus and Athenæus, two, the Hellenion and the temenos, or sacred precinct, of the Milesian Apollo, were found in the first year's excavations, 1884-5. Two more, those of the Samian Hera and of Aphrodite, have been discovered in the second season, 1885-6; one only, dedicated to Zeus by the Æginetans, still remains unknown. One other site, though not expressly mentioned by classical writers, has always to be looked for in exploring an ancient city—the cemetery, where, if no monuments or gravestones above ground be discovered, the graves themselves are always sure to yield some articles to instruct us as to the possessions and usages of their occupants. This also was found in the last season. In the black mud of the Delta, every year saturated by the waters the Nile, one could not hope to find anything in the wonderful state of preservation which has so often rewarded explorers in the sand of Upper Egypt. Nor, again, were any traces of embalming or other Egyptian burial usages found in the graves of the Greek colony; no discoveries yet made show any essential difference from the usual customs of the Hellenic people. The cemetery was situated on the low mounds to the north of the ancient city. Unfortunately its largest, and probably its earliest and most important part lies beneath a modern Arab village; and though some pits sunk here and there between the houses have shown its position, it has been impossible to thoroughly test its contents, much less to recover the whole of them. But another and smaller mound could be completely turned over; and the graves it contained, if not very rich, were exceedingly numerous: they are, however, with but few exceptions, all subsequent to the fifth century B.C.—that is, to the most interesting period of the history of the town. Of the structure of the graves, but few remains were discovered: three funereal stelæ have been found; but two of these come from the town, where they had

been afterwards adapted to new purposes ; a third was plain in front, and showed signs of having once been painted, but it was quite impossible even to conjecture the nature of the original design. Few subterranean structures could be distinguished ; but in one or two cases it seemed that the grave had been decorated by fresco painting, applied, not as usual to a stucco facing, but directly to the mud-brick wall of the grave. In several cases a layer of sand had been introduced round the body. The coffins were of two kinds, made either of tile or of wood. The former were in two pieces, fitting into one another in the middle—the head lying in one half, the feet in the other. But the pressure of the earth has in every case broken these coffins to pieces. The wooden coffins, on the other hand, have completely disappeared ; but the terra-cotta ornaments with which they were decorated have survived in great numbers. These were mostly small gorgoneia, of the later and purely graceful type ; in one or two cases these were more elaborate, and wings added over the forehead ; rosettes and gryphons were also found. (A few specimens of these terra-cotta ornaments are here exhibited.)

The contents of the graves do not call for any special comment ; they consist of articles for use, or ornaments such as we know the Greeks to have customarily buried with their dead : lamps, vases, and drinking cups were often found ; the athlete had his strigil, the lady her mirror—one was even provided with her rouge-pot, and the rouge in it, as may still be seen, is as fresh and ready for use as the day it was buried.

On the whole, however, less than we might have hoped has been learnt from the cemetery as to the history and art of the Greeks at Naukratis ; and till the Arab village is removed it seems that what is probably the earliest and richest part of it must remain unexplored.

Within the ancient city itself, the first work undertaken this year was a more thorough exploration of the temenos of the Dioscuri. The walls of this sacred precinct had been traced by Mr. Petrie in the previous season, and inscribed vases

had been found, to prove its dedication to the twin deities. The remains of the temple almost immediately came to light; these consisted of the north-side wall and the pillars on the west front, which were built of mud-brick, and faced with plaster. Such a form of temple is not contrary to the analogy of the more usual designs, if due allowance be made for the peculiar nature of the materials with which it is executed. Hitherto it seemed natural in any Greek city to look for temples built of stone; but it offers a most interesting illustration of the versatility of the Hellenic people to note with what readiness they adopted the materials which were easiest to find in their new home, and what modification they consequently introduced into their architectural forms. The temple was decorated inside with ornamental designs, painted upon the plaster which faced the mud-brick walls; many pieces of this fresco have been discovered and preserved.

The two new sites identified in the ancient city this year, those sacred to Aphrodite and to the Samian Hera, were both discovered by tracking inscribed fragments offered by the natives to the sites on which they had been found, and then making a careful search in the neighbourhood. Thus some pieces of pottery inscribed with a dedication to Aphrodite were found just to the north of the building now identified as the temple. Where all buildings are alike constructed of black mud-brick, it is very hard to distinguish a temple amidst the wilderness of walls without some such clue; indeed, the existence of the temple somewhere in this region was suspected for some time before the actual building could be identified. But from the proximity of the inscription, its situation, and the thickness of its walls, the claims of this edifice seemed well founded; and strong confirmation at once appeared on clearing some walls in front of it, which revealed the site of the great altar, standing exactly opposite the door of the temple; numerous inscriptions have since placed the identification beyond dispute.

When the visible walls of the temple, whose level and style

of brickwork pointed to a Ptolemaic origin, had been cleared, they were found to stand on those of an earlier structure, faced with plaster, and about thirty inches deeper in their foundation. But we had not yet reached the lowest stratum; for this second temple was also built upon a yet earlier one, fully sixty inches deeper still. Now, allowing the rate of accumulation to be about thirty inches a century, this will give us proximate dates of 600, 400, and 300 B.C. for our three temples; and these would fit in very fairly with what we should otherwise expect. The three temples are not exactly over each other, each being built a little farther north than its predecessor, and the second projecting a little at the west end; in the two earlier ones, again, the cella is partitioned off from a small back chamber; in the third it occupies the whole of the building. It is remarkable that no trace of pillars or columns has been found. The great altar, which belonged to the earliest of the three temples, was constructed of the ashes of victims, as was the great altar of Zeus at Olympia. These were held together by a thin casing of brick faced with plaster; three, or in later times four steps led up to it from the side of the temple, and were doubtless meant for the use of the officiating priest. Between the temple and the altar in front, and also on both sides, to the north and south, was the sacred precinct. This is much smaller than the temene of other gods at Naukratis, and this may account partly for the fact that it is not mentioned by Herodotus; for the temple itself, as we know from Athenaeus, was among the most sacred and most popular from the earliest times. In this precinct, or temple yard, no rubbish trench was found such as that from which last year were recovered the fragments of the vases that had been discarded from the service of Apollo. But, on the other hand, the whole of the space was covered, at a level not very different from that of the floor of the earliest temple, with a layer of the most miscellaneous consistency. It is from that layer that almost all the most interesting products of the season's work have been derived,

including the articles now exhibited. Fragments of painted vases and of archaic statuettes were found mingled in the utmost confusion with bones and charcoal. It is impossible that such an amount of refuse can have been allowed to accumulate gradually all over the temple yard; here we must assume that the whole of the contents of the temple were cast out into it and broken up, probably at the time of some catastrophe to the city. Nothing has been found here which is likely to be later than the sixth century B.C.; and it is here worth remarking that in the temenos of Apollo last year the series of vases seemed to stop abruptly at about the time of the Persian invasion, although there is no literary record of any disaster that then befel the city of Naukratis. But, however the vases came into the place where they were found, their number is astonishing, and is an impressive illustration of the richness with which Greek temples were furnished, and which made them serve as museums of art and handicraft. How many of these vases may yet be restored is still a question of great uncertainty, which cannot be answered until the numerous cases of fragments brought to England have been carefully sorted and pieced together: the specimens that are now here were found scattered about amidst hundreds of others, and I hope that many of them may prove to be as perfect, if not even more so; or even that more pieces may be found to fill the gaps that still disfigure those of which I have already recovered the greater part. In the meanwhile specimens that are now here must serve as examples of the many similar plates, jugs, and bowls—some richer, some plainer in their decoration—that once were used both for the service of the temple and for the ornamentation of its walls and tables. Of vessels for actual use one or two have been preserved to us almost unbroken, by fortunate accidents. On the north of the temple were found two wells: these were constructed of rings of earthenware; their tops were completely buried by the stratum of rubbish which covered the surrounding area, and they had evidently been forgotten and disused

from the time when this rubbish was thrown out there. Both wells descended a distance of twenty feet or more beneath this original ground level, and some of the objects now before us were found deep in the earth that had filled them; two are clearly jugs that were in actual use, and that had fallen down the well by accident when it was full of water. In any other case it is hard to understand how they could have escaped being broken in their descent. One of the jugs is by no means such as we should have expected to find. It is of what seems to be extremely early ware, and is decorated only with cross-line patterns; hence it would appear that this jug is extremely different in age from all the other objects that have been found together with it—a hardly defensible hypothesis,—pottery of a design which appears many years earlier was in actual use at the beginning of the sixth century. The pattern has unfortunately been much obliterated by long burial and immersion, but its character is unmistakable, and every line of the original work can be seen on careful examination.

The other jug is of a much more ordinary form. Unfortunately it has also suffered considerably; but its ornamentation in a rich red on a fine white ground may still be seen here and there. Its triple handle was made in three distinct parts, and each of these was recovered separately from the mud. The large bowl, also found in one of the wells, may very probably have fallen down when the rest of the pottery was scattered. It was broken into many pieces, which were all picked out separately, and it will be seen that it is still incomplete. On the rim is an inscription which records its dedication to Aphrodite by a certain Philis. This bowl has a double fringe of animals—tigers, stags, and other beasts—and birds also. A splendid snake, between two cocks, occupies the central place one side; on the other are two horsemen, facing one another. It belongs in fabric and technique to a well-known class of vases, though precisely similar examples are not common, and was very likely imported from Rhodes; in

any case there is little reason for supposing that it represents a special local manufactory: the forms of the letters of the inscription are however of interest, as affording independent evidence as to the date to which this class of pottery belongs. Both from them and from the style, we are led to assign it to the earlier years of the 6th century B.C. The bowl, askion, and plate, which have been more or less completely recovered and put together, or rather the fragments of which these are composed, were found in the stratum of miscellaneous rubbish already referred to—the plate on the south of the temple, the other two on the north, near the tops of the two wells. The plate derives especial interest from the fact that its design is executed quite as much after the rules of free panel painting as after those of ceramic decoration. It is pierced with two small holes, above the head of the sphinx, which were clearly intended to serve for suspension; thus the plate (as well as several others of which fragments have been found) was intended as a painted plaque to hang upon the wall of the temple. The whole field is covered with a whitish ground, and on this is painted a large single figure of sphinx in four colours—brown, yellow, purple, and white. The number of these suggests a comparison with the technique of Polygnotus, who is expressly said to have used only four colours in his paintings, though of course this plate must have been made many years before his time. The great bowl and the askion can hardly as yet be finally assigned to their place in the history of pottery painting, though at first sight they appear similar to the products of Rhodian artists. They however show other affinities also which must not be overlooked. Last year, Mr. Petrie found a few specimens of a very fine thin pottery with a white glaze, which he believed to be of local origin, and even called Naukratis ware. This view has been quite confirmed by the discovery of many more examples of this same ware, some of them of great beauty: on these are often found dedicatory inscriptions recording not only the deity, but the name of the giver, painted on before baking;

hence it is clear that they were made to order, and made on the spot. Now the drawing and decoration we see upon the large bowl, in which great fineness of detail and delicacy of effect are gained without the use of incised lines, is also characteristic of the finest specimens of this Naukratis ware; and it seems hardly rash to assume a connection between the two. Perhaps the most probable explanation is that the artists who painted the large bowl and other similar works were either Rhodians or, at least, had studied in a Rhodian school; but that their Rhodian training was afterwards modified and refined by a residence at Naukratis, and a familiarity with the works of the potters for whom that city was famous. More light however may, I hope, be thrown upon these questions by a careful arrangement and study of the other vases and fragments of vases which have been brought to England; and much also is to be expected from the contemporary Greek pottery found by Mr. Petrie at Tel Defenneh; though I hear from him the most interesting and somewhat surprising fact, that this pottery is entirely different from what has been found both at Naukratis and elsewhere. Yet even this difference can hardly fail to be very instructive. The dedicatory inscriptions upon pottery are again, as last year, very numerous, and will afford valuable indication of age, though the series seems this season to be confined to narrower limits of date. Thus they confirm the view that we have found not a gradual accumulation of rubbish, but the result of some sudden catastrophe. When we turn to the statuettes which were mingled with the potsherds throughout this stratum, we are at once reminded of a story told by Athenæus about a statuette, with which many of the figures correspond to a remarkable degree, both in subject, style, and size. Athenæus, who is quoting from his fellow Naukratite, Polycharmus, a tale in honour of their common city, relates as follows: "In the 23rd Olympiad, Herostratus, a citizen of ours, on a long merchant journey, touched among other places at Paphos in Cyprus. There he bought a statuette of Aphro-

dite a span long, of archaic style, and went off with it to Naukratis. Now, as he was sailing close to Egypt, a storm suddenly came on, and they could not see where they were; and accordingly they all fled for protection to the image of Aphrodite, praying her to save them. And the divinity, with the favour she ever showed the people of Naukratis, at once made a growth of fresh myrtle to spring around her, whose sweet odour filled the ship when the crew were so seasick as to have given up all hope. They were however relieved, the sun shone out, and they made out their landmarks and reached Naukratis. Herostratus, with image and myrtle branches, rushed straight from the ship and offered sacrifice, and dedicated the statuette to Aphrodite in her temple." And this was the origin of the myrtle wreath of Naukratis, which we often see depicted on vases of the local ware. But it is now the statuette that concerns us. It was archaic in style, represented Aphrodite, was a span high, and came from Cyprus—the very words in which we might very well proceed to describe many of the statuettes just found. The date is indeed surprising; but there may very likely be a mistake about it, or in any case it is not likely to be a point to which either Athenæus or Polycharmus had given much attention; but the rest of the story is remarkably confirmed by the testimony of excavation. But it is now found that the dedication of Herostratus was by no means exceptional, however exceptional may have been the circumstances that led him to make it. None who have seen the statuettes found in such numbers in Cyprus and Rhodes could hesitate for a moment to assign many of these Aphrodite statuettes to precisely the same class. And it is an important advantage to find a number of them in such circumstances that their date can be approximately learnt not only from the style of the pottery among which they were found, but also from the inscriptions incised both on that pottery and on a few of the images themselves. It will be seen, then, that these statuettes are what is commonly called Phœnician or Phœnico-Greek

in style: the headdress is sometimes Egyptian, sometimes distinctively Cypriote. The goddess is represented with various attributes: sometimes she holds a flower, sometimes a goat or other animal, sometimes a cup. One figure, representing a seated mother and child, is worthy of notice: though it, of course, resembles the Egyptian Isis and Horus, it does not seem directly imitated from that type, and its presence in this temple is in any case of interest. But the statuettes do not all represent a divinity. It seems to have been not uncommon for the worshipper to dedicate an image—probably hardly a portrait—of himself, as did also Chares at Branchidæ, not to refer to numerous other recorded instances; and one small seated figure recalls also, by its position and character, the great statues brought by Mr. Newton from Branchidæ, and now in the archaic room at the British Museum. Another statuette, one of the largest, seems to represent a hunter returning with his spoils: he walks along, bow and hunting-knife in hand, and carries four beasts—two hares and two young boars—slung over his shoulders. His name and dedication, once written upon his thigh, have unfortunately become partially obliterated.

In thinking of early Greek sculpture at Naukratis, the names of two early artists naturally occur to us. It is pretty well acknowledged that it was especially through Rhoecus and Theodorus of Samos that Egypt influenced the art of Greece. All we know of their methods point to an Egyptian training; and in Mrs. Mitchell's *History of Ancient Sculpture* appears what looks like a happy anticipation: "Their island home, enriched by commerce, had its settlement in the Egyptian Naukratis." These statuettes then, rude and inadequate as they may be, must serve to show us how the Greek sculptors were employed at Naukratis at the time when the Samian artists were studying Egyptian models. Of the presence of Rhoecus at least at Naukratis, we have what looks like probable evidence; for one of the vases, found by the temple, bears record of a dedication by Rhoecus, and the

name is by no means a common one. In any case, it will be a gain to be able to associate, however remotely, some extant works with an artist who has hitherto been a name in books and nothing more. It is curious that although we have clear evidence that the temple of Aphrodite was renewed and continued to be in use for many centuries after the stratum consisting of its early contents was found, yet we have hardly anything left of the contents of those later buildings. If this fact be considered, it becomes evident how fortunate for us, though perhaps disastrous to the city of Naukratis, was the chance that has preserved the remains of the earlier dedications to the goddess Aphrodite.

The sacred precinct of the Samian Hera was discovered in a somewhat different manner from that of Aphrodite. The inscription that first led us to the place indicated that the site was sacred, but gave no hint of the divinity to whom it was dedicated. A little work, however, soon brought to light some fragments of pottery that had once been dedicated to Hera. Strange to say, very little result beyond this came from a longer and more systematic exploration. Inscriptions were found in sufficient numbers to place the identification of the site beyond all doubt; but it had already been cleared by the Arabs down to, or in some places even below the ancient level of the ground; and if any considerable number of pottery fragments were ever there, they had been either lost or destroyed. Two or three pieces or traces of buildings were discovered, but these are not easy to understand. Two masses of ruined brick faced with plaster, that lie to the south, looked like the bottoms of pillars or bases of some sort. Between them was a piece of pavement, of construction similar to the raised parts themselves. An oblong building, with thin walls, seems to be the remains of a stone edifice from which every vestige of stone has disappeared; a thing we can easily understand if it was discovered by the natives, for so rare a building material as stone is a coveted prize in the Delta. Whether this was

the temple, or in any way connected with the temple, it is impossible to say: its position, lying north and south, is rather against the view that it is the great temple itself, though such a position would not, of course, be entirely unparalleled. Since, however, it is situated within the temenos dedicated by the Samians to Hera, it can hardly be supposed to have no connection with the service of that goddess. The only really architectural remains found were two pieces of moulding in limestone, the same material of which the earlier temple of Apollo was also built. These, with a few inscribed potsherds and the plan of the site, seem to be all that is left of a temenos that was, in the time of Herodotus, among the most important at Naukratis.

In other parts of the town not very much has been found. Attempts to clear some private houses of early period have not met with much success, either as regards the plan of the rooms or the objects found within them. Of course, numerous small objects were bought up that had not been found by our own workmen. Among these may especially be mentioned a portrait head, in blue glazed ware, of the period of Berenice II., possibly even representing that Queen herself. If so, the peculiar treatment of the hair is of great interest—the same hair that was afterwards raised to the dignity of a constellation, and so celebrated in more than one extant poem.

After describing last season's results, one naturally turns to the prospects of the future. It cannot be supposed that Naukratis has yet yielded all its treasures: we know that the temenos dedicated by the Æginetans to Zeus still lies concealed among its ruins, and that a modern village covers the greater part of the ancient cemetery. But it is quite possible that further excavations might, for the present, prove unprofitable. The Arabs will, however, continue digging out the earth to lay on their fields, and are sure, sooner or later, to lay bare other sites or to discover other clues, if any be there to remark them. The safest policy seems, then, to

be this: to wait for the present; but by occasional visits to watch the site, in order that when a fitting opportunity occurs work may be resumed without risk of its being wasted. For the present, at any rate, the work is suspended; and we may briefly attempt to review the results that have been gained from two years' work upon the site of Naukratis, the colony which afforded in early times the sole means of communication between Greece and Egypt, and which until Mr. Petrie's happy discovery, was a mere name to us.

The very large number of inscriptions that has been found has thrown much light on the earliest history of Greek writing; and this light is much needed, for even the greatest of Greek archæologists cannot yet be said to know their alphabet, and many important problems in its history still await their solution. It is clear, also, that the alphabet does not stand alone in this matter; for if once the history and relations of the earliest forms of the letters are established, we shall be able thence to infer much as to the condition and intercourse of the people who used them. Again, these inscriptions, occurring as they do upon statuettes and upon painted vases, enable us to date these objects with a precision that has never before been attainable; and since the vases and statuettes in question, even where of a style hitherto unknown, are in definite relationship and connection with more or less similar objects found elsewhere, whole classes of antiquities whose date and nationality have hitherto been a matter of dispute or conjecture can now be clearly dated and arranged upon a fixed and certain foundation. We can now see, for instance, that the pottery of Rhodes, often assumed to be Phœnician, may very well have been the work of Greek artists; since similar, or at least closely related, styles of fabric were in use in a Greek colony, and supplied gifts for Greek dedicators. We can see, again, that the mere presence of Phœnician articles need not shake this conclusion; for such are often found at Naukratis, where it is excessively improbable that the jealousy of the Greek

settlers would have allowed Phœnician traders to penetrate. The age, too, of many archaic vases will no longer have to be decided according to the imagination or caprice of individual critics, but will have definite limits and landmarks by which it can be ascertained. Finally, from the size and position of the temples and houses that once formed the colony of Naukratis, we are able to reconstruct in our imagination this city ; and much may be learnt not only by the archæologist, but also by the historian, from a true realisation of its nature. Here, where the Greeks were hemmed in on all sides by a highly developed and intensely conservative civilisation, there was no room for the growth of the large cities and gorgeous edifices that everywhere marked the settlements of the Greeks in barbarian nations. The trading emporium had to retain the comparatively small area which it at first occupied ; even the temple that had sufficed for the earliest settlers required no enlargement in later restorations. But there were compensations : the influence of Egypt flowed through Naukratis to Greece ; and the long-perfected models of Egyptian skill roused the emulation, though not always the imitation, of the young and quickly rising art of Greece—an emulation which, in pottery at least, produced results hardly, if ever, surpassed in their kind even by the productions of a later age. But Naukratis did not grow with the wonderful growth of the Greek nation that marks the period of the Persian wars. When Greek civilisation and art rose in its maturity beyond all the early influences that had helped its infancy, the work of Naukratis was done ; and, later still, the reflux tide of Greek influence found a new channel through Alexandria. All that is characteristic of Naukratis belongs to the sixth century ; and the image which we may now picture to ourselves of the temples and the arts of the colony during that period will add to our knowledge of the Greek people in the most interesting time of growth and development that immediately preceded their highest achievements.

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